

Priority Topic: IN CHILDREN

Key Features:

You should know all the basic paediatric conditions - check out the national undergraduate medicine paediatric curriculum, where you will find lists of resources by topic: <https://www.pupdoc.ca/en/national-curriculum/>

1. When evaluating children, **generate a differential diagnosis** that accounts for common medical problems, which **may present differently** in children (e.g., urinary tract infections, pneumonia, appendicitis, depression).

What you should study:

- ✓ Urinary Tract Infections in infants and children CPS 2014
- ✓ Uncomplicated pneumonia CPS 2015
- ✓ Pediatric Abdominal Pain 2016
- ✓ Childhood depression CPS 2012
- ✓ Pediatric Arthritis PIR 2011

2. As children, **especially adolescents**, generally **present infrequently** for medical care, take advantage of visits to ask about:
 - un verbalized problems (e.g., **school performance**).
 - **social well-being** (e.g., relationships, home, friends).
 - modifiable **risk factors** (e.g., exercise, diet).
 - **risk behaviours** (e.g., use of bike helmets and seatbelts).

What you should study:

- ✓ Health Maintenance in Children Part 1 AAFP 2011
- ✓ Health Maintenance in Children Part 2 AAFP 2011
- ✓ Prevention of unintentional childhood injury AAFP 2013

✓ Childhood Bullying - implications for physicians AAFP 2018

3. At every opportunity, directly ask questions about **risk behaviours** (e.g., drug use, sex, smoking, driving) to **promote harm reduction**.

What you should study:

✓ Behavioural interventions to reduce illicit drug use AAFP 2015

4. In adolescents, **ensure the confidentiality** of the visit, and, when appropriate, **encourage open discussion** with their caregivers about specific problems (e.g., pregnancy, depression and suicide, bullying, drug abuse).

What you should study:

✓ Adolescent health screening and counselling AAFP 2012

✓ HEEADSSS - a psychosocial interview framework for adolescents

✓ Adolescents: Preventive Care & Counselling PBSGL 2014

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5. In assessing and treating children, [use age-appropriate language](#).

6. In assessing and treating children, [obtain and share information with them directly](#) (i.e., don't just talk to the parents).

7. When investigation is appropriate, [do not limit](#) it because it may be [unpleasant for those involved](#) (the child, parents, or health care providers).